LOST TIME INJURIES BY MINERAL MINED DURING 2012-2013

Mineral mined	No. of employees	Million hours worked	No. of serious LTIs	No. of minor LTIs	Total LTIs	Days lost	Incidence rate	Frequency rate	Duration rate	Injury index	No. of fatalities
Iron ore	48,580	102.12	139	23	162	3,866	3.3	1.6	23.9	38	0
Gold	22,417	43.68	90	18	108	3,101	4.8	2.5	28.7	71	0
Nickel	7,638	15.23	37	9	46	919	6.0	3.0	20.0	60	0
Bauxite and alumina	7,397	15.66	58	12	70	1,181	9.5	4.5	16.9	75	0
Base metals	2,920	5.16	15	0	15	496	5.1	2.9	33.1	96	0
Diamonds	2,435	5.09	15	3	18	460	7.4	3.5	25.6	90	0
Mineral sands	2,322	3.33	7	3	10	307	4.3	3.0	30.7	92	0
Salt	1,137	1.81	7	0	7	196	6.2	3.9	28.0	108	0
Construction materials	919	1.77	2	3	5	85	5.4	2.8	17.0	48	0
Manganese ore	619	1.11	2	0	2	6	3.2	1.8	3.0	5	0
Tin, tantalum and lithium	435	1.00	2	0	2	222	4.6	2.0	111.0	222	0
Other	2,933	4.28	23	11	34	649	11.6	7.9	19.1	152	0
Surface metalliferous	90,077	180.11	347	70	417	9,694	4.6	2.3	23.2	54	0
Underground metalliferous	9,675	20.13	50	12	62	1,794	6.4	3.1	28.9	89	0
Total metalliferous	99,752	200.24	397	82	479	11,488	4.8	2.4	24.0	57	0
Coal	418	1.46	14	4	18	189	43.1	12.3	10.5	129	0
Total – all mining	100,170	201.70	411	86	497	11,677	5.0	2.5	23.5	58	0
Total – exploration	2,771	5.64	19	10	29	612	10.5	5.1	21.1	109	0
TOTAL	102,941	207.34	430	96	526	12,289	5.1	2.5	23.4	59	0

Railway % of LTIs 1.2 0.8 0.6 0.4

Sprain/strair

Pain

Abrasion





DEFINITIONS

LOST TIME INJURY (LTI)

Work injury that results in an absence from work for at least one full day or shift any time after the day or shift on which the injury occurred

FATAL ACCIDENTS

ACCIDENTS IN THE WESTERN

INDUSTRY DURING 2012-13.

THERE WERE NO FATAL

AUSTRALIAN MINERAL

SERIOUS INJURY

Work injury that results in the injured person being disabled for a period of two weeks or more

MINOR INJURY

Work injury that results in the injured person being disabled for a period of less than two weeks

DISABLING INJURY (DI)

50

40

30

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Work injury (not LTI) that results in injured person being unable to fully perform his or her ordinary occupation (regular job) any time after the day or shift on which the injury occurred, regardless of whether or not the person is rostered to work, and where alternative or light duties may be performed or hours restricted

911

INCIDENCE RATE

Number of lost time injuries per 1,000 employees for a 12 month period

FATAL INJURY INCIDENCE RATE

Number of fatal injuries per 1,000 employees for a 12 month period

FREQUENCY RATE (LTIFR)

951

Number of lost time injuries per million hours worked DURATION RATE Average number of workdays lost per injury

921

INJURY INDEX

941

Number of workdays lost per million hours worked

SERIOUS INJURY FREQUENCY RATE

The number of serious injuries per million hours worked

worked METALLIFEROUS MINES

All mines other than coal mines are classed as metalliferous mines

DISABLING INJURY FREQUENCY RATE

Number of disabling injuries per million hours

FATAL ACCIDENTS FROM 1896 TO 2012

NOC

Not otherwise classified

with exploration leases

(DIFR)

EXPLORATION Exploration activities not under the control of a Registered Mine Manager, usually associated

FOR MORE DETAILED INFORMATION ON SAFETY PERFORMANCE, SEE THE ANNUAL COMPILATIONS AT WWW.DMP.WA.GOV.AU/RESOURCESSAFETY IN THE ACCIDENTS AND INCIDENTS SECTION.

SAFETY PERFORMANCE IN THE WESTERN AUSTRALIAN MINERAL INDUSTRY 2012-13

STATISTICAL SUMMARY

MINING

- There were no fatal accidents during 2012-13.
- There were 497 LTIs during 2012-13, 40 more than the previous year (457 injuries in 2011-12).
- There was an average workforce of 100,170 workers in 2012-13, an increase of approximately 7% over the previous year's average of 94,012.
- The overall LTI duration rate deteriorated by 4% during 2012-13, rising from 22.7 to 23.5.
- The overall LTI frequency rate for 2012-13 remained unchanged from 2011-12 at 2.5.
- The overall injury index deteriorated by 4%, rising from 56 in 2011-12 to 58 in 2012-13.
- Serious LTIs in the mining industry during 2012-13 totalled 411, 41 more than for 2011-12, however the rise in the hours worked in the same period resulted in the overall serious LTIFR remaining unchanged, at 2.0.
- The iron ore sector LTIFR deteriorated by 33% during 2012-13, rising from 1.2 to 1.6.
- The bauxite and alumina sector LTIFR deteriorated by 55% during 2012-13, rising from 2.9 to 4.5.
- The gold sector LTIFR improved by 17% during 2012-13, falling from 3.0 to 2.5.
- The nickel sector LTIFR deteriorated by 30% during 2012-13, rising from 2.3 to 3.0.
- There were 921 Dls during 2012-13, 64 more than the previous year (857 Dls reported in 2011-12).
- The overall DI frequency rate for 2012-13 remained unchanged from 2011-12 at 4.6.
- The overall DI incidence rate deteriorated slightly during 2012-13, rising by 1%, from 9.1 to 9.2.

EXPLORATION

- There were no exploration fatalities in 2012-13.
- There were 29 LTIs reported during 2012-13, 14 less than the previous year.
- There was an average workforce of 2,771 workers, a decrease of 24% from the previous year's average.
- The overall LTIFR improved by 6% during 2012-13, falling from 5.4 to 5.1
- There were 33 exploration disabling injuries reported during 2012-13, resulting in a DI frequency rate of 5.8, an improvement of 13%, and a DI incidence rate of 11.9, an improvement of 18%.



TYPE OF ACCIDENT



COMPARISON OF INJURY INDEX AND COMPENSATION PREMIUM RATE



MINING LOST TIME INJURY FREQUENCY RATE BY SEVERITY



NATURE OF INJURY



LOCATION OF ACCIDENT



MINING FATAL INJURY INCIDENCE RATE



MINING LOST TIME INJURY FREQUENCY RATE BY LOCATION





Bovernment of Western Australia Department of Mines and Petroleum

PART OF BODY